

**Subject : Constitutional Law - II**

Day : Thursday  
Date : 28/04/2016



Time : 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM  
Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

**N.B.:**

- 1) Attempt **ANY SIX** questions including **Q.No.1** is **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) **Q.No.1** carries **20** marks and other questions carry **12** marks each.

**Q.1** Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following:

- a) Anti defection law
- b) Doctrine of occupied field
- c) Financial relations
- d) Money bill
- e) Residuary power
- f) National emergency

**Q.2** The Indian Union is federal, but the extent of Federalism in it is largely water down by the needs of progress and development of a country which has to be nationally integrated, politically and economically co-ordinated and socially, intellectually and spiritually uplifted. Discuss the nature and scope of Indian Federalism.

**Q.3** The distribution of legislative Powers between the centre and the regions is the most important characteristic of Federal constitution. Critically evaluate the legislative relations between centre and state.

**Q.4** Discuss the Powers and Position of President of India, with the help of 42 and 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment.

**Q.5** Proclamation of state emergency is a very serious matter as it disturbs the normal fabric of the Constitution. Discuss with the help of S.R. Bommai case.

**Q.6** Explain the administrative relations between Centre and State with the help of Sankaria commission.

**Q.7** Parliament is a deliberative and a legislative body. Its functions are multifarious. Discuss the various function of Parliament.

**Q.8** Explain the Powers, Privileges and immunity to the members of parliament which is expressly conferred by the Indian Constitution.

**Q.9** Write notes on:

- a) Doctrine of pleasure
- b) Powers of Governor

**Q.10** Discuss the method of Constitutional amendments and the limitation imposed by supreme court on the power of parliament to amend the Constitution with special reference to I.R. Coelho case.

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MAHIPATGAD – II (2009 COURSE) : SUMMER – 2016

SUBJECT : ECONOMICS - II

Day : Monday  
Date : 25-04-2016

Time : 2.30 P.M. To 5.30 P.M.  
Max. Marks: 80

N.B.

- 1) Attempt any **SIX** questions out of which Q.1 which is **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Q.1 carries **20** marks and all other questions carry 12 marks each.
- 3) Draw neat and labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

Q.1 Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** :

- a) Causes of High Birth Rate
- b) Small-Scale Sector
- c) NABARD
- d) Indirect Taxes
- e) Foreign Capital
- f) Product method of national income

Q.2 Define 'Unemployment'. What are the different types of rural and urban unemployment?

Q.3 'Green Revolution' was a success'. Do you agree? Justify your answer.

Q.4 What are the problems faced by the private sector in India?

Q.5 Define 'Economic Planning'. Underline the need for economic planning in economic development.

Q.6 What is 'Deficit Financing'? Explain the advantages and ill-effects of deficit financing.

Q.7 'Multinational corporations' are a blessing in disguise'. Discuss.

Q.8 Evaluate the export import policy of India.

Q.9 Explain the circular flow of National Income.

Q.10 Differentiate between absolute and relative poverty. What are the socio-economic consequences of poverty?

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**Subject : Sociology-II**

Day : Friday  
Date : 22/04/2016



Time : 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM  
Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

**N.B.:**

- 1) Attempt any **SIX** questions in all including questions No.1 which is **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Questions No. 1 carry **20** marks and all other questions carry **12** marks each.

**Q.1** Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following:

- a) Divorce
- b) Bureaucracy
- c) Division of Labour
- d) Marxian concept of class
- e) Functions of family
- f) Problem of Backward classes

**Q.2** Explain in brief the types of Family.

**Q.3** Define marriage. Explain the types of marriage.

**Q.4** Describe on various forms of the state.

**Q.5** How does corporate business group and occupational groups function in society? Explain.

**Q.6** Explain Caste and class in contemporary India.

**Q.7** Define Religion. Illustrate on various types of Religion.

**Q.8** Evaluate on various Government measures for the upliftment of backward classes.

**Q.9** Explain the constitutional provisions for Women in India.

**Q.10** Describe on unity and Diversity in India plural Society.

**Subject : Human Resource Management**

Day : Wednesday

Date : 20/04/2016



Time : 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM

Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 1

**N.B.:**

- 1) Q. No. 1 is **COMPULSORY** and carries **20** marks.
- 2) Solve any **FIVE** questions out of the remaining questions which carry **12** marks each.
- 3) Maximum Total marks for six attempted questions are 80.

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- Q.1** Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following: (20)
- a) Concept of Human Resource Management
  - b) Qualities required for Human Resource Manager
  - c) Managing Grievances
  - d) Job evaluation
  - e) Role of Government For managing Industrial Relations
  - f) Global Human Resource management
- Q.2** Explain the objectives and strategic importance of Human Resource Management in present era in companies. (12)
- Q.3** Describe the objectives of Human Resource Planning. Highlight how different factors involved affect the process of Human Resource Management plan. (12)
- Q.4** Explain the various tests used in selection process for employees. (12)
- Q.5** Explain the process of Training. Also highlight the different Training Techniques. (12)
- Q.6** "Induction helps the new appointed employee to get familiar with values and work-culture of company". Justify this statement. (12)
- Q.7** Explain the logic for the statutory deductions in compensation management. (12)
- Q.8** Describe in details the causes and factors that lead to incidences of Industrial Disputes. Explain the role of Government in managing, resolving Industrial Disputes. (12)
- Q.9** Explain the different techniques used for Performance Appraisal. (12)
- Q10** "Improvement in Human Relations is important for consistent increase in productivity and prosperity for all working for company. Today this awareness is even more important". Justify your view with example. (12)

Subject : General English-II

Day : Saturday  
Date : 16/04/2016



Time : 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM  
Max Marks : 80 Total Pages : 2

**N.B.:**

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.

**Q.1 A) Supply relevant affixes to the following (ANY FIVE): [10]**

- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| i) Exam       | v) Judge   |
| ii) Legal     | vi) Simple |
| iii) Bail     | vii) Gymn  |
| iv) Matrimony |            |

**B) Make meaningful sentences to bring out the difference in meaning of the following words (ANY FIVE): [10]**

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| i) Apposite : Opposite | v) Already : All ready |
| ii) Desert : Dessert   | vi) Premier : Premiere |
| iii) Cannon : Canon    | vii) Affect : Effect   |
| iv) Extent : Extand    |                        |

**C) Use the following phrases in your own sentences to bring out the meaning (ANY FIVE): [05]**

- |                             |                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| i) Black sheep              | v) The Gift of the Gabs. |
| ii) A man of straw          | vi) Wet Blanket          |
| iii) A square meal          | vii) To Bury the Hatchet |
| iv) To have an Axe to Grind |                          |

**Q.2 Read the passage and answer the questions given below: [15]**

The sheer number of people in a group affects the amount of communication. Consider the difference between communication between two friends and communication in a group of live people. When friends talk, there are two people sending and receiving messages. In a group of five, there are five people doing the same thing. Each idea that is expressed must be understood by four others, who may also choose to respond. Consequently, the greater number of people in a group, the fewer contributions any individual may make. Because there are disadvantages to large groups, you might assume that small groups would be the most effective. However, groups can be too small as well as 100 large. With 100 few members, a group has limited resources, which eliminates a primary advantage of groups for decision making. Also, in very small groups, members may be unwilling to disagree or criticize each other's ideas. I believe that five to seven members is the ideal size for a small group.

**Questions:**

- a) What does the author have to say about communication and the influence of the number of people on it?
- b) How does the author define the process of communication?
- c) How does a group of five and a group of 100 change the way how we communicate? Which is better?
- d) Do you agree with the author that 5 or 7 members are the ideal size for a small group? Why?
- e) Use your own experience and imagination to tell us in which situation a large group is more ideal and in which situation a small group is more ideal?

P.T.O.

**Q.3 A)** Use the following cohesive devices in your own sentences: [10]

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| i) Lastly       | iv) Neither nor |
| ii) Either or   | v) So that      |
| iii) Mean while |                 |

**B)** Substitute an appropriate word for the given sentences: [10]

- i) Evening prayer of a church.
- ii) Murder of man.
- iii) One who hates women?
- iv) A hater of marriage.
- v) Loss of memory.
- vi) An inscription of a tomb.
- vii) Incapable of being believed.
- viii) A four footed animal.
- ix) A word which is no longer in use
- x) Body of voters.

**Q.4** Write an essay in about 350 words ANY ONE: [10]

- a) The Power of Press.
- b) Uniform Civil Code.
- c) Human Rights.

**Q.5** Write a Précise and suggest a title. [10]

Chemistry during the Middle Ages was not a pursuit of knowledge for its own sake. Its aims were more practical. There was a belief among the people that 'base metals' like lead and copper could be converted into the noble metal, gold. The 'philosopher's stone' was supposed to have the power to bring about this change. The people who sought this magic substance and conducted experiments with various substances were the alchemists. Another magic substance that the alchemists sought was 'the elixir of life', which could cure all diseases and make people live long. The alchemists failed in their search for these two magic formulae, but their experiments yielded a large body of knowledge regarding substances.

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